THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

VOL. I. SALISBURY, N. C., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1865. NO. 92

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Our paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

Daily, 1 year	$10 00
" 6 months	5 00
" 1 month	1 00
Weekly, 1 year	$3 00
" 6 months	2 00
" 1 month	50

Cash in advance.

Rates of Advertising.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

Ten lines or less, small type, or one inch space, to constitute a square.

1 Square,	1 day	$ 1 00
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1 "	2 "	6 00
1 "	3 "	8 00
1 "	1 month	10 00
1 "	2 "	15 00
1 "	3 "	20 00

To Advertisers in Detail.

THE RATES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

Quarter Column	1	month	$20 00
" "	2	"	30 00
" "	3	"	40 00
Half Column	1	"	30 00
" "	2	"	42 00
" "	3	"	50 00
One Column	1	"	50 00
" "	2	"	75 00
" "	3	"	100 00

Special Notices will be charged by the square one dollar for each insertion, for one week; and seventy-five cents for each insertion, for 1 month.

No advertisement inserted unless paid for in advance.

The name of no subscriber entered on our books unless paid for in advance.

No one is authorized to receive and receipt for money for subscription or other work done at this Office, except the Publisher and the Proprietor.

☞ All letters concerning business of the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION.

1865.

Ribbons, Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF RIBBONS, Bonnet Silks and Satins, Velvets Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Straw Bonnets, Flats, &c.

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore St.
BALTIMORE, M. D.

OFFER a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

ORDERS solicited and prompt attention GIVEN.

Sept. 5, 1865. pdlmd–87

"MAJOR TURNER'S NEW STORE."

JUST ARRIVED.

A LARGE and BEAUTIFUL collection of

LADIES HATS and TRIMMINGS,
MOURNING GOODS,
Lawn, Calicoes, Shoes and Gaiters.

Having Jewelry and other articles of use wear and ornament.

I have also on hand a choice variety of

Dry Goods,
Domestics,
Crockery,
Cutlery,
Hardware, &c., &c.

ll selected from the best markets of the East.

ALSO

AN HAAGEN & McREONE'S ORIENTAL DETERRIVE SOAP FOR SALE.

Warranted not to rot the clothes being free from Sal-Soda or other injurious alkalies.

J C. TURNER,
Cowan's Brick Row Main St.

August 8 1865. tf–63

The Daily Raleigh Progress

FOR sale at the POST OFFICE, by
MOSES A. SMITH

Salisbury, July 1, 1865 tf-42

Stolen---$30 Reward!

STOLEN FROM MY STABLE, ONE MILE Southwest of China Grove, Rowan county, on the night of the 24th Aug., a heavy built bay horse, with a star in the forehead and all white feet. He is about six years old, and well broken in harness.

I will give the above reward for the delivery of the horse at my house, or for information enabling me to recover him.

J. W. ABERNATHY.

Sept. 5, 1865. 1wdp–87

Headquart'rs, Post Salisbury

SALISBURY, Aug. 31st, 1865.

General Orders, No. 4.

I. The preservation of order in the town of Salisbury, will be left entirely to the Civil Authorities, except when the Mayor shall call for the assistance of the Military forces. To this end, all guards will be at once withdgawn, except those actually on duty.

II. Soldiers will be permitted to visit the town under the following restrictions: Three men of a company at any one time, on passes approved at Company, Battalion, and Post Headquarters, but no pass will extend beyond a regular roll call. No pass will be granted after tattoo roll call.

III. When soldiers are in town, they will be required to observe and obey the rules and ordinances for the government of the city, and any violation of the same, will subject them to arrest and trial by the City Authorities.

IV. Patrols will be sent through the town at such times as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of arresting all soldiers found absent without authority, or who are in any manner disorderly. The latter will be at once turned over to the local police, to be disposed of according to law. The patrols will be always ready to assist the city authorities in the maintenance of order, when called upon by the Mayor or Chief of Police; and will act for them only when so called upon.

Any violation of the rules concerning passes, will subject the offender to imprisonment in jail.

By command of

JASPER PACKARD.
Col. Commanding Post.

HENRY C. LOXO,
1st Lt. & Act. Post Adj't. d6t88

Land For Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Farm known as "the Graham place," located in Rowan Co., on Third Creek some 3½ miles from Third Creek Depot, containing 660 acres

This farm has an abundance of timber and woodland, is well watered, having thereon four good springs, and easily devisable into two Farms, as it formerly was. It has about 60 or 75 acres of rich bottom land, all of which will make productive meadow or grass land—also several orchards. Its improvements consists of two dwelling houses and the usual farm buildings.

JOHN WASHINGTON.
Salisbury, N. C.

[tfw–1]

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865

The Great Invention of the Age in

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT. This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WEST'S BRADLEY & CARY,

Late J. I. & J. O. West, Proprietors of the Invention and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic [or double] Spring Skirt. 59—dtf

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Greensborough series of School Books, embracing Primers, Spelling Books, First, Second and Third Readers, Primary and School Arithmetics, Primary Grammar, Latin Grammar, &c, ☞ for sale at the "BANNER" Printing Office,

These books have received the hearty approval and adoption of the ablest and most successful Teachers in this State and have the additional commendation of being works of *home production* But independent of that, they are truly meritorious, and therefore deserve extensive patronage.

Salisbury, Aug. 12. tf–69

William H. Bailey,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFERS his professional services to the public. Claims against the Government—adjustment of confiscations—settlement of contracts and collection of debts will receive prompt attention.

Office hours 9 a. m., to 1 p. m., 3 to 6 p. m

He also proposes to establish a

Law School in Salisbury, N. C.

Having had about thirteen years experience as a Law Teacher; he proposes to prepare young gentlemen for the bar.

Real Estate Agency.

The undersigned will give his attention, if desired to the [illegible] of real estate.

W. H. BAILEY.

OFFICE—Register room in the Court House.

Salisbury, 22, 1865. tf-76

BOUGHTON WHEAT.

FARMERS desiring this wheat for seed will apply at once, or leave the money and sacks with Messrs. Crawford and Laurens, where a sample can be seen. Price $4 per bushel.

JOHN WASHINGTON

Salisbury, Aug. 18. 2wd–73–2tw–1

Charlotte Democrat two insertions, and send bill to this Office.

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMPANY SHOPS,
August 10th 1865.

ON AND AFTER 6.25 p. m. Sunday August 13th 1865. Trains will run until further orders as follows:

MAIL GOING WEST		ACCOMODATION.	
Leave Raleigh	7.40 p. m	Leave Raleigh	6.00 a. m.
" Gre'nsb'ro	2.17 a m	" Gre'nsb'ro	12.50 p m
" Salisbury	6 45 "	" Salisbury	5.00. "
Arrive Charlotte	10.10 "	Arrive Charlotte	7.00. "
GOING EAST.			
Leave Charlotte	3.00 p m	Leave Charlotte	5 25 a m
" Salisbury	6 25 "	" Salisbury	9,00 "
" Gre'nsb'ro	10.15 "	" Gre'nsb'ro	1.05 p m
Arrive Raleigh	4.30 a m	Arrive Raleigh	7.30 "

Mail Train connects East and West with the Raleigh and Gaston Train for Petersburg and the North, and with the U. S. Military Railroad for Goldesboro, Newbern Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11.00 a. m. Charlotte 6.40 a. m stopping at Shops over night.

The Mail Train only will run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets, before entering the train as additional fare will be collected.

E. WILKES.
Eng. & Sup't.

(1-67)

THE

Underwriters' Agency

OF NEW YORK,

CASH ASSETS,

Three Million Dollars,

ISSUE POLICIES OF

Fire & Marine Insurance

Made payable in GOLD or CURRENCY.

Negotiable and Bankable

CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE

ARE ISSUED BY THIS ASSOCIATION.

JOHN D. BROWN,
Agent.

In the absence of Mr. Brown, Mr. John M. Horah will attend to the business.

Salisbury, N. C., Aug 25, 1865.— d77 3m-pd

Webster's Spelling Books

FOR SALE AT THE BANNER PRINTING Office. Also, our own series—Spellers, Readers, Grammars, Arithmetics, &c., &c.

tf–75

TO THE LADIES.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT of Millinery Goods,

DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, Laces, Hats, Head Dresses, Veils, articles for the Toilet, and every variety necessary for lady's wear and use, of the latest style and fashion. I am also prepared to do any variety of Millinery and Mantua making, having engaged the services of a

FASHIONABLE MILLINER

from the North who brings with her the latest styles and modes.

MRS. J. CARNCROSS,

Next to Michael Brown, Main St.

Aug. 26, '65-tf.

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESsional Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr W. F. Bason, at all hours.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provisions will be received; such as bacon hams, no. 1 flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices. my30tf

WALTON HOUSE,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED the above Hotel for a number of years, are now refitting it and puting it in good order for the accommodation of the public, and those who wish to visit Morganton and enjoy the fresh Mountain breeze, will find at the Walton House a good, comfortable Room and the best furnished table in the State.

HUNT & WALTON.

August 7th, 1865. 3mo-62.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL, & CO.

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTO YARNS, CLOTHS, & NAVAL STORES,

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T. J. SUMNER, Company Shops, N. C.

Robert R. Swepson, Sam'l. G. Murphy, New York City.
Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro N. C.
Dan'l. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
Geo. W. Swepson, Haw River, N. C. July 5-d6m

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

Sterling Campbell and Albright

PUBLISHERRS,

And dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

CONTINUE TO PUBLISH "OUR OWN" SERIES of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Books, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammer also Bingham's Latin Grammer and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices addresses as above.

Aug. 10th t5—3mo.

THE WEEKLY BANNER.

A GREAT FAMILY NEWSPAPAR!

J. J. STEWART, EDITOR AND

PUBLISHER.

A JOURNAL OF THE *LATEST NEWS*, Politics, Literature, Markets, Revenue and other Reports.

The Great Paper of Middle North Carolina,

Will be published on Monday of every week.

The BANNER will contain more reading matter than any other Paper in the State, and shall be thoroughly devoted to the interest of our whole people. We desire to circulate it extensively in Western North Carolina, and would earnestly request our friends to aid us in procuring subscribers.

TERMS—Single copy one year,	$3.00
Six Months,	2.00
One Month,	50

Payments in *advance*. Address

J. J. STEWART,
Banner Office,
Salisbury, N. C.

THE UNION BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 11, 1865.

J. J. STEWART. EDITOR

FOR THE CONVENTION.

HON. NAT. BOYDEN,
HAM. C. JONES, Jr.

Election 21st. September.

TAKING THE OATH.

We deem it a matter of the highest importance that every good man and patriot in North Carolina, should promptly subscribe the requisite oath, and thereby qualify himself to vote for members of the Convention, of the Legislature, and of Congress. This is a grave, personal, and public duty, which should be readily performed by each and all of our citizens, and which none should desire or seek to avoid from any consideration or on any account whatever. If you fail to take the reqnired oath, such failure will be infallibly attributed to a spirit of disloyalty and secret hostility to the government; and besides, until you do take it, you will stand autside the pale of government protection and security—your business transactions, of whatever description, will be totally envalid, and not worth the paper on which they are written, and you may consequently subject your person and property to the most insufferable annoyances. As sensible, practicable, reflecting men, who should surround themselves at the earliest moment with the protection of the government, and as just and loyal patriots, who owe it to themselves and to their country, to interpose no obstacle in the way of a speedy restoration of civil authority and permanent peace, let us seriously and earnestly advise and urge such of our citizens, as have not yet subscribed the requisite oath to do so without another moments delay. The most of our people have already taken the amnesty oath as administered by officers of the United States army appointed for that purpose, and surely there can be no degradation in taking it again. There is no sacrifice of principle envolved in the matter, but there is a plain duty devolving upon every good citizen—it is required by the Governor of the State—and the failure to perform it, may entail upon you infinite trouble and annoyance. Act the part of wise men and true patriots, therefore, by promptly subscribing this oath and faithfully meeting all the requirements which the constituted authorities demand of you.

As our cotemporary of the Mobile *Advertiser* observes in reference to Alabama, so we may remark in regard to North Carolina, that military rule, as experienced here, has been of a comparatively mild type, and probably as free almost from undue severity and tyranny as it is possible for such rule to be. As a general thing, we have been extremely fortunate in our commanders and in the subordinate officers coming in contact with the people. They have been usually men of judgment, intelligence and kindly feeling—disposed to render the "situation" as little disagreeable to our people as possible; and yet favored in these respects as we have been, who has not felt the iron of military rule enter his soul and longed for the restoration of civil law and authority? But let no man "lay the flattering unction to his soul," that if we neglect to avail ourselves of the oportunity afforded us to return to civil rights and government, the military rule, which will then be exercised over us, will be like that experienced hitherto. One great reason for the mildness of that rule has been the fact that we were considered in a transition state, destined soon to pass from under military domination entirely. Remove that idea and make the military power permanent and supreme, and then we shall begin to experience martial law.

Like the Hebrews under Rehoboam, we shall in that case look back upon our former burdens as light and trivial compared with those then imposed, and sigh in vain for an opportunity to relieve ourselves from the galling yoke of military bondage. We shall even be deprived of the poor consolation of reflecting that our fate was inevitable, for we shall be forced to acknowledge that we brought it upon ourselves, and that our punishment was just.

But we do not believe that any considerable number of the people of North Carolina will be guilty of the inexcusable and stupendous folly of refusing to take the requisite oath, or of refusing to cast their votes at the approaching election. By taking the oath and depositing our ballots for good and acceptable candidates, we will have done all we could to restore the State to her old position in the Union. Let as heavy a vote as possible be polled in this State, and let the right men be chosen to Congress and the Legislature, and we shall soon rejoice in the dawn of a brighter and happier day for this greatly suffering, but noble and illustrious old State.

There is no time to be lost. Do your whole duty to yourselves, to North Chrolina and to the Union, as we sincerely and earnestly enjoin you to do, and all will yet be well!

Among the many valuable mills and mill sites of Iredell county, in this State, Mr. HUGH REYNOLD'S mill property on the South Yadkin is very if not the most attractive. He has just completed a large and well constructed building, of ample dimensions for the extension of operations, either for grinding grain or manufacturing cotton. He has a super abundance of water power—enough to drive any quantity of machinery.

It has occurred to us that here is a fine opportunity for a young and enterprising man, its present owner hardly being able now to lay claim to those characteristics. If *we* had the cash and had never become enamored with newspapers, types, &c., that South River property would just be the thing to make us dance to the tune of a mill. It is only some five or six miles from Statesville.

The Campaign.

The campaign commenced on Friday a Litakers by an argument between Ham. C. Jones, Jr., and Dr. Jones. On Saturday another meeting was held at Neely's Mills.

From the Richmond Times.

Twenty days ago, that most terrible of all the grim family of modern epidemics, the Asiatic Cholera, was in France, and at Marseilles. Reckoning distance by days, it was then thirty-six hours from London, and about twelve days from New York. It is now in London, and in two days nearer New York than when at Marseilles. In London the papers and medical men were declaring the chances of its appearance there as really improbable, when it crossed the channel and struck down its first English victims near Temple Bar.

The cholera now moves infinitely faster than it used to do when upon its grand rounds, in 1764 and 1817. It now travels by rail and steamboat, and has failed to follow the telegraph lines merely because its victims do not travel on the wires. When it suddenly emerged from the marsny regions of the Ganges in 1817, it spent a year in Calcutta before it extended northward to Nepaul, and southward to Madras, Ceylon and Molucca. It traveled by easy stages thence to Burmese Empire, arrived in Bombay in 1820, spent three years in murdering millions in Madagascar, China, Persia, Arabia Asia Minor, devastated Central Asia, appeared in Southern Russia in 1829, and took up its headquarters at Moscow in 1830. In 1831 it spread over Central Europe, and reached Great Britain in October, 1831. It appeared in London in February, 1832, crossed the Atlantic in June, 1832, visited Quebec on the 8th of June, and leaping over the intervening districts and towns, commenced its ravages in New York on the 21st of June. In August, 1832, it was in Richmond, Virginia. Since 1832 the cholera cannot be said to have raged as an epidemic over the vast extent of the world's surface. Now, however, it is evidently performing the great journey which it completed in 1832, after fifteen years travel. But its rate of progress is very different now from what it was then. It does not find as many victims, but it travels with the most fearful rapidity. Two months ago it was in Egypt, ravaging the city of Alexandria, to day it is in London. It has already swept through Turkey and Russia, and filled the whole continent of Europe with panic and consternation.

It is an absolute crime for any American journal to attempt to persuade the people of the United States that the cholera will not cross the Atlantic as it did in 1832. About its scourging the Northern as well as the Southern and Western States we do not entertain a doubt. The paper which seeks to disarm the natural and well grounded apprehensions of the people of this country, should be placed in quarantine, fumigated, thoroughly purified, and dosed with anti-spasmodics. Philosopher Greely, in whose old overcoat and muddy boots we should think the cholera was epidemic, as it is in the jungles of India, coolly speculates about the cholera resting from its journey this winter, and taking up its line of march through the United States next summer. We say to the unfortunate Horace, that in his present relaxed and morbid state from the fearful effects of the merciless drubbing which Thurlow Weed has lately given him, he cholera may emerge from his dirty boots, effect a lodgment in his bruised abdomen, and slay him this winter. A city as filthy as New York may be scourged in December or January by the cholera.

In 1830-'31 it raged in Russia, in mid-winter, with greater fatality than it did in warm weather. The mortality in St. Petersburg during the winter of 1836 was 58 per cent., whereas in this country, where the cholera raged in July and August, the ratio of mortality among those who were attacked was frem 40 to 50 per cent. It was long ago ascertained "that the morbific cause is not destroyed by intense cold."

There is no reason why this country should not be scourged by the cholera during the fall and winter months. After it has slain its thousands in London and Liverpool, we may expect it by every steamer in Halifax and New York. Its appearance in New York, in the next twenty days, will not at all surprise us.

It becomes every dweller in a Southern city, town and village, as well as those who reside near navigable water courses, to put their houses in order without a moment's delay. Quarantine regulations and sanitary provisions do much good, but they cannot keep the cholera away. Prudence in diet, abstinence from the use of unripe fruit and unhealthy drinks, personal cleanliness, warm clothing and the scrupulous removal of decaying matter and filth, will, however, do much good. This swift and sudden scourge is more terrible in low, warshy, well-watered countries, near great water courses than anywhere else. But it is frequently just as deadly in the most elevated and salubrious mountain towns, cities and vilages. A New York journal refers most appropriately to the case of "Chateau Chinon" in 1849, as proving how little we can depend topographical or upon atmospheric guarantees against this plague.

"When the cholera, on its first visit to Europe in 1832, swept France, as with a besom of destruction, Chateau Chinon was a city of refuge from its wrath. A city set on a granite hill in a high mountain district, cooled by breqzes from all quarters of the heavens, thoroughly drained by the singular steepness of the streets, Chateau-Chinon seemed to unite in istself all the hygienic conditions best fitted to insure the immunity which, in 1832, it actually enjoyed. But in 1849 the Oriental terror climbed these beezy hills of the Morvan, paralyzed the industry of the place, and raged there as teribly as in the fat fens of British Lincolnshire, or the crowded garrets of the Ill de la Cite."

This fearful epidemic "developes itself," says a writer upon the subject, under all latitudes and at all seasons, and it travels not through the air, or under ground, but with man. Of course, therefore, it travels to-day by steam, and makes its way from country to country with a rapidity unknown to its first invasions of the West.

The moral and material elements of our sanitary condition in the United States are just now peculiarly favorable to the rapid and deadly spread of such an epidemic as the cholera. It may come to us at any moment, in the next steamer that shall arrive, for we know only that it travels with mankind; and that mankind never travelled so much or so fast as now.

ADVANCE OF THE CHOLERA.

The cholera is rapidly spreading to the eastward. We find the particulars of its spread in the last foreign papers:

Its appearance in London.

The London *Times* of the 23d ultimo, says:

Besides the deaths enumerated as caused by diarrhœa, twelve cases, of which four occurred to adults, were referred to cholera or choleratic diarrhœa. In St. George-in-the East, at 64 Hardinge street on the 15th of August, the wife of a working lighter-man, aged 27 years, died of "Asiatic cholera after 24 hours' illness."

Terrible Ravages in Turkey.

Constantinople, Aug. 11.—There is no longer any doubt as to the nature of the epidemic which is ravaging the metropolis and its neighboring villages. Cholera in its worst form is now raging, carrying off daily, with scarcely any warning, its hundreds of vitims, and such is the panic among the residents that it is fearful to contemplate the consequences if it continues much longer. Business of all kinds is almost entirely suspended.—Hundreds are flying in all directions, and it is estimated that as many as one hundred and fifty thousand people have left Constantinople, principally *hamals* (porters) and domestic servants. It is chiefly among the poorer classes that this dreadful scourge has, up to the present time, committed such havoc. In the crowded and filthy habitations of the Jews, among the Galanta porters, and now in the crowded quarters of Stamboul, they are dying faster than they can bury them. Nor can the hitherto considered salubrious villages of the Bosphorous escape; one after another they are swept by the pestiferous malady.—Therapia, the summer residence of the *elite* of our society, has been particularly afflicted, so that it is now quite deserted; many who had fled there for safety have rushed to other places; to be again driven forth, as one after another the different villages become infected. In fact, such a cowardly panic exists that were it not so serious in its consequences it would be ludicrous. At Therapia the dead and dying were left by their affrighted friends, who fled as soon as the creatures were attacked; and the noble courage displayed by some of the gentlemen of the English Embassy, who amid the panic, searched out and attended the dying and the dead, is beyond all praise, ministering with their own hands to the wants of the dying ones, and searching out those left unburied. As many as fifty were found thus deserted. In some cases the doctors have refused to visit the patients afflicted with cholera, but I must give the rest credit for the noble devotion they have displayed in this trying emergency. Many have succumbed to the disease and the fatigue entailed upon them. To the Government, also, great praise is due for the strenuous efforts it is making to arrest the malady and assist the afflicted; in some cases nobly supported by public charity—the Free Masons especially, having at their own expense established abulances, hospitals and free dispensaries—but with all these efforts many districts are entirely without medical assistance of any sort. In the crowded haunts of Scutari they are dying in hundreds, entirely uncalled for, with no medicines and no doctors to help them. Among our small English community we have to deplore the loss of many a well remembered face, which is not surprising, considering the place most of the engineers inhabits (a dirty village near the Arsenal and Cassim Pasha), in which place the disease first declared itself.

All the Government works are suspended and disorganized. The Arsenal, Tophana, &c., are quite deserted. The public offices are almost entirely closed, the custom house being only open two hours a day. In fact, such is the scarcity of labor caused by the desertion of the *hamals* (porters), that ships have great difficulty in unloading and taking in cargoes. The once busy streets of Galata are quite deserted, shops and offices are closed and business of all kinds quite suspended. I have no doubt the epidemic has been much aggravated by the abject fear of the inhabitants, combined with the too free use of ardent spirits, of the worst description, which many indulge in at the present time, and unusual heat which now prevails. At Smyrna the malady still continues its ravages, and, if possible, the disorganization of that place is worse than Constantinople. At Beirout, also, and most of the towns in the Levant, the disease is committing fearful ravages; in fact, to such an extent that the whole of the empire is perfectly demoralized. In Wallachia and Moldavia the panic is spreading, although by the last accounts the disease had not declared itself; the inhabitants were all ready for a bolt on its first appearance. At Soulina a few cases have occurred, entirely shutting up all business; ships are detained waiting for their cargoes, which the lighters refuse to bring down the river. With all this excitement you will readily understand that very little attention is devoted to the politics or speculations. The noisy Bourse, with its crowd of eager gamesters, is quite deserted; even the conversion scheme is postponed *sine die*. I am happy to say there has been a diminution in the number of deaths the last two days, and it is hoped that we have seen the worst of this terrible affliction.

Spread of the Russian Plague and Cholera.

The United States Consul at Port Mahon informs the State Department, under date of Aug. 12, 1865, of the spread-

ing of the Russian plague and of the prevalence of the cholera. In his dispatch to the State Department he says:

"Doubt no longer exists. The authorities here are acting upon information which they have received that the cholera is certainly advancing to the west rapidly. My conscience would no acquit me of criminal neglect if I did not endeavor to impress upon the department the fact that this disease may not again scourge the nations."

* * * * * * *

"Should its advance for the next 20 days be as rapid as the last 20 days, it may be looked for in England." * * * "Quarentine is rigidly enforced here." * * * "The supposed interest of commerce has, for a time, deceived the people, but the proof of the advance of the cholera is clear and positive, and ought not longer to mislead any as to its real existence."

GENERAL NEWS.

The last of the troops have been removed from the valley of Virginia.

The grand jury of Phelps county, Mo.. has decided that Col. Babcock and his men were justified in killing Wright and his four sons.

It is reported that Major Eckert, Assistant Secretary of War, has issued another order shutting down on newspaper to and from the South, including specially Mobile and New Orleans. The excuse given is "military necessity."

On Saturday, James Conners was arrested in Richmond for pocket-picking, tried before the provost court, and sentenced at hard labor in the penitentiary for one year. From the time of his arrest until his arrival at the the penitentiary, was just forty-five minutes.

A serious defalcation, is alleged, has been discovered in the accounts of the cashier of the State Bank at Hartford, Conn. The amount is put down at $200,000.

Mr. Swinton, one of the editors of the New York Times, was robbed of his pocketbook containing $4000, at a saloon in that city, where he took breakfast on Sunday morning. One of the servants, named Otto, who recently came from Constantinople, to escape the cholera, was arrested and the money found on his person.

B. F. Moore, Esq., Col. W. H. Harrison, Henderson A. Hodge, Wm. H. Hood and John L. Pennington, Esqrs., are all candidates for the convention in Wake County.

The Sharp's riffe factor at Harttord, Ct., was entirely closed on Saturday night, for the first time since it has been in operation.

Gen. Heth has applied for pardon.

The efforts of the government to arrest the rebel Gen. McCausland, under indictment in Pennsylvania, have not succeded. He has left for parts unknown.

The latest invention of India rubber, in Paris is a "false bust and neck" for female—a perfect imitation of flesh and blood, and (as they say of good counterfeits("well calculated to deceive." At the circle where the true and false necks are connected is worn a band of ribbon, or white necklace, which completely conceals the junction.

A large meeting of the oldest planters of La Fourche, La., was recently held, when they resolved to quit trying to raise sugar. The report of their committee argues that cotton cannot be raised with the present labor force in the State, and they recommend planters to turn their attention entirely to corn.

Mrs. Thiot of Savannah wishes informotion of her husband, Chas H. Thiot of the 1st Ga. Regulars. He is said to have been sick in Raleigh at the time of Johnson's surrender.

MR. STHPHENS.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

The President has declined to order the release of A. H. Stephens from Fort Warren, while his application for pardon remains unacted upon. Otherwise, however, he has directed that he be kept as thoroughly comfortable as the facilities of his temporary abode will allow. Linton Stephens, who has gone to visit him, is a half brother of the distinguished rebel. Major General Hooker, it is said, has reversed the policy of Gen. Dix, and allows the freest correspondence with Mr. Stephens. The apartments he occupies have been changed to the locality occupied by the officers of the fort.

STOLEN.

A DARK SORREL MARE, with dark mane and tail, a small white spot in the forehead, white left hind foot, and, I think, two of her feet have some white, between fifteen and sixteen hands high well made, and in good order, was stolen from my stable on the night of the 31st of August.

I will give a liberal reward to any one returning the mare and thief to me, or their confinement so I can get them.

The mare may have been sold, if so, any information concerning so that I can get her will be handsomely paid for. DAVID BOGER.

Salisbury, Sept. 2, 1865—d6t86-pd

LOCAL.

The Police Reports.

A great many persons complain that their names are published in the Police report in this column. We would state that the reports are furnished by the Intendant of Police, and are therefore of an official character. We have no doubt he finds it an immence assistance in procuriag the peace, as many who have no respect for the city authorities, have a great fear of figuring in the Police reports. No preference are shown. All who appear in the Police Court, appear in the reports. To those who complain, we would suggest a remedy—conduct yourselves so that no fault can be found with you, and no violation of the city ordinances be laid to your charge.

Head Quarters.

Gen. Heath commanding the department of Western N. C. has established his head quarters at the residence of Maj. Myers.

Conscription.

The Confederate authorities were mere tyros in the art of conscription. Napoleon was a fool in the business, alongside of, and in comparison to the city authorities of Salisbury. The star of the legion of honor is nothing in glory in comparison to the star we police wear. They represent however different glories. One the glory of a great Empire, the other the glory of littleness.

Again,

To-day we find in the Police report the name of Thomas Murphy. A short time ago this lad was arrested for tying a tinpan to a dog's tail. This time he is fined in the language of the report "for dumping dirt in a water ditch." Oh! wise and sapient city fathers!

Cases Before Freedmen's Bureau.

SALISBURY, Sept. 7, 1865.

George Swaringan failed to report as ordered on Tuesday Sept. 5th. Sent a guard and arrested him, brought him to this office for trial,

Martha a fine looking mulatto girl stated as follows. I started for church on Sunday being Aug. 27th, got nine miles from home when George Swaringan found me at the house of Rev. James Littleton and told me to go home. They had forbid my going to church. I told him I did not wish to go home for fear they would whip me. Swaringan said no they would not he would see to that. I started for home and did not go fast enough to suit him, he cut a hickry stick and whiped me terribly (showing some bad bruises and cuts from the effects of the hickry) I went about one half of a mile and then I ran into the woods and got away from him. I was lost in the woods from the time he whipped me it being about 10 o'clock A. M., till dusk in the evening, I then reached my sisters house. I then started for Salisbury to report to the Freedman's Bureau. James F. Parker who had been arrested, was then present being arrested on complaint of Marth who reported on Tuesday the 5th of Sept. as ordered, to testify against Swaringan.

Martha then continued to state after leaving my sisters house for Salisbury, I had gone about one half of a mile when James F. Parker came up behind me and took me by the shoulder saying who is that with you, at the same time striking me with his fist cutting me over my eye (showing a cut about an inch in length over her eye,) he then took a rope off the mule and tied it around my neck and then mounted his mule and started. I pulled back when he said I am not a going to have my hand cut pulling you so he got off and tied the rope around the mules neck and then got on and started the mule into a trot and trotted it for about two miles. I often fell down in the dark and he would not stop the mule for me to get up but I had to scrabble up the best I could, after going two miles the rope choaked me so I could hardly breathe, I told him it was choaking me and taking the skin off my neck. He then stopped and untied the rope from my neck and put it around my body after dragging me about two miles further he asked me if I was tired I told him I was, so he told me to get on the mule. I got upon the mule but was so tired I droped to sleep about as soon as I got on, and fell off the mule hurting my head and neck badly. I walked the other six or seven miles to Parkers house when he took me into the rom and made me stay with him. In the morning he made me go out on the piazza, and he took the broom and brushed the mud and dust off me, then said he was going to do something with me, he took me up stairs and nailed a strap up to the roof and tied my thumbs together and stretched me up on tiptoe for a while, when one thumb sliped out and then he untied me, then made me go down stairs to carding and spinning which I done till I got the order to come down here.

Being questioned further she said that Parker told her if she went to meeting, he would give her five hundred lashes but I went. She showed the marks where the rope cut into her neck and some very severe bruises caused by falling down and being dragged. Mr. Swaringan and Mr. Parker, were then questioned as to the truth of the statement by Martha, when they both admitted it was the most of it truth. Mr. Parker said there was never a better girl than Martha. Geo. Swaringan was then fined $25 for disobeying order and $25 for whipping Martha; or three months imprisonment. James F. Parker was fined $100, or six months in the county Jail. Both gave obligation to pay on or before Sept. 25th 1865.

Phillip, (colored) complains N. Williams and John A. Kimball whipped him for telling some Yankees where their mellon patches were.

Ordered N. Williams and John Kimball to report on Tuesday, Sept. 12th, 1865.

Maria, (colored) complains R. Townsend run her off.

Ordered R. Townsend to furnish her with provisions to support her til Jan 1st 1866.

Ann, (colored) complains James Green told her she must hunt her a new home.

Ordered Jas Green to pay her five dollars per month for her services from May 1st to the time he ordered her away.

Dick, complains J. Williams whipped him, striking him severely two blows.

Ordered J. Williams' arrest.

Simon, (colored) says Thomas Burke told him if he eat breakfast with him he intended to charge him for it, Simon thought it time to leave.

Ordered Thos. Burke to report at this office on Saturday. Sept. 9th 1865.

Allick, (colored) complains Mrs. Carr told him he must leave her place.

Wrote Mrs. Jane Carr she must pay Allick $10 per month for his services, from May 1st to the time she drove him away.

Eliza, (colored) complains John McKee drove her away.

Wrote John McKee if Eliza came to camp he would have to pay her board.

Risse says John Irwin has turned her away.

Ordered John Irwin to pay her $5 per month, from May 1st to the time he drove her away.

Who has a Horse to Sell?

I WANT to purchase a good gentle harness horse—8 to 10 years old—medium size sound and well broken Those having such an one to dispose of will do well to see me as soon as possible.

2td91 J. J. SUMMERELL.

FOR THE CONVENTION.

MANY citizens impressed with the fitness of Hon. N. Boyden and Paul A. Sifford for seats in the State Convention, to assemble on the 3d of October next, respectfully propose their names to the support of their fellow citizens of the County of Rowan.

Aug. 28th, 1865—dte81

DR. R. P. BESSENT.

IS NOW AT THE BOYDEN HOUSE, WHERE he will remain for a short time. Room No. 23.

Salisbury, Aug. 22, 1865.76-tf

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICE.

SALISBURY, N. C., August 16th 1865.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CONCORD, will hold its next regular meeting in Statesville, N C. Commencing the 13th of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. RUMPLE, *Stated Clerk.*

[tf-72]

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A Commission House in Salisbury N. C., and solicits consignments of merchandize, country produce, etc. Liberal cash advances made.

W. H. HOWERTON.

Salisbury, June 6, '65 tf—20

A Valuable Work!

North Carolina Geological Survey, by

PROFESSOR EMMONS,

Two Vols. Cloth, with over 400 Maps & Illustrations.

PRICE $2.00

THIS great work is now, for the first time offered to the public. It is the standard authority in all matters relating to the mineral and agricultural resources of the State, and is really

A WORK OF INESTIMABLE VALUE

to all persons buying and selling real property of any kind in North Carolina—Fisheries, Farms, Swamp Lands, Water Powers,

Coal, Copper, Lead, Iron, and Gold Mines, Quarries, Lumber Lands, etc., etc.

☞ Liberal deductions made to the trade

Address W. B. SMITH & CO.

Field and Fireside Publishing House,

No. 65 Fayetteville Street,

d3t88 Raleigh, N. C

MICHAEL BROWN

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

Dealer In Merchandise.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving the following articles, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce.

Spun Cotton assorted. No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12; Brown and Bleached shirting; Calicoes; Linen, silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Shoes, Ladie's & Gents; Hosiery; Hats Black & Drab; Suspenders; Irish Linen; Shirt Collars & Bosoms; Coats Spool Thread; Flax Thread; Buttons assorted; Hoop Skirts; Black Braid; Iron. Nails; Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars; Flour in Barrels & Sacks &c., &c.

Salisbury, July 25, 1865. ly-63—

A GREAT NEW STORE

OWEN & SOFIELD

HAVE opened the store lately occupied by Henderson & Enniss, with a large assortment of

Dry Goods,

LADIES HATS,
RIBBONS,
SHOES and GAITERS,
HARDWARE.
CUTLERY.
CLOTHING,
GROCERIES,

and all other articles of Household use, and ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also a large supply of good cigars. They offer them to the public at cash prices both at

Wholesale and Retail.

This is the finest and largest assortment of Goods brought to Western North Carolina since the return of Peace. d1m 88—w1m4pd

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.

June 15, 1865.

WANTED.

COPIES OF THE 'DAILEY' and 'WEEKLY' "CAROLINA WATCHMAN," bearing dates From the 1st to the 12th of April. 1865. Send them to the "BANNER" Office, and oblige,

J. J. BRUNER.

Aug. 24. 3t-77

LATE PAPERS.

THOSE wishing late New York. Philadelphi, Baltimore, and other Northern papers, will find them at Mr. P. H. MONTAGUE'S,

Quartermaster's Office,

tfd86 Main Street.

DR. JOHN F. FOARD. W. H. CUNINGGIM.

FOARD & CUNINGGIM

(OLD COUNTY WHARF.)

NEW BERNE, N. C.,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants.

STRICT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL CONSIGNMENTS.

— AND —

Goods forwarded promptly by Messengers.

Statesville American and Charlotte Democrat copy one month and send bill to this office. 1mod85

Seed Wheat!

Mediterranean Seed Wheat For Sale.

Apply to RANSOM JACOBS, at Chambers' plantation on the Yadkin River. d1w88—w2t4

Carriage and Harness For Sale.

I HAVE a superior Family Carriage and Harness for sale.

Aplly to JOHN WASHINGTON, or

DR M. WHITEHEAD

Salisbury, Aug. 25, 1865.—d2wpd77

A PROCLAMATION BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,
To the People of North Carolina.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence. I, WM. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.

The county of Alexander will choose one member.

The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.

The county of Anson will choose two members.

The county of Beaufort will choose two members.

The county of Bertie will choose two members.

The county of Bladen will choose one member.

The county of Brunswick will choose one member.

The county of Buncombe will choose one member.

The county of Burke will choose one member.

The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.

The county of Caldwell will choose one member.

The county of Camden will choose one member.

The county of Carteret will choose one member.

The county of Caswell will choose two members.

The county of Catawba will choose one member.

The county of Chatham will choose three members.

The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.

The county of Chowan will choose one member.

The county of Cleveland will choose two members.

The county of Columbus will choose one member.

The county of Craven will choose two members.

The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.

The county of Currituck will choose one member.

The county of Davidson will choose two members.

The county of Davie will choose one member.

The county of Duplin will choose two members.

The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.

The county of Forsythe will choose two members.

The county of Franklin will choose one member.

The county of Gaston will choose one member.

The county of Gates will choose one member.

The county of Granville will choose three members.

The county of Greene will choose one member.

The county of Guilford will choose three members.

The county of Halifax will choose two members.

The county of Haywood will choose one member.

The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.

The county of Hertford will choose one member.

The county of Hyde will choose one member.

The county of Iredell will choose two members.

The county of Jackson will choose one member.

The county of Johnston will choose two members.

The county of Jones will choose one member.

The county of Lenoir will choose one member.

The county of Lincoln will choose one member.

The county of Macon will choose one member.

The county of Madison will choose one member.

The county of Martin will choose one member.

The county of McDowell will choose one member.

The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.

The county of Montgomery will choose one member.

The county of Moore will choose one member.

The county of Nash will choose one member.

The county of New Hanover will choose two members.

The county of Northampton will choose two members.

The county of Onslow will choose one member.

The county of Orange will choose two members.

The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.

The county of Perquimans will choose one member.

The county of Person will choose one member.

The county of Pitt will choose two members.

The county of Randolph will choose two members.

The county of Richmond will choose one member.

The county of Robeson will choose two members.

The county of Rockingham will choose two members.

The county of Rowan will choose two members.

The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.

The county of Sampson will choose two members.

The county of Stanly will choose one member.

The county of Stokes will choose one member.

The county of Surry will choose one member.

The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.

The county of Union will choose one member.

The county of Wake will choose three members.

The county of Warren will choose two members.

The county of Washington will choose one member.

The county of Watauga will choose one member.

The county of Wayne will choose two members.

The county of Wilkes will choose two members.

The county of Yadkin will choose one member.

The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instruction as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The election for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52 Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29, 1865, and signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office. Justices of the peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Ooath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention, thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Ooath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high-seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hencefoward kept and maintained the same inviolate: PROVIDED, That special application may be made to the president for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State of pretended Confederate Government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms, to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organised or unorganised, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the amnesty oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful.—While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office, and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 8th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HAINES, Private Secretary.

SAWED LUMBER.

WE are now prepared to furnish any amount of PINE LUMBER, at the shortest notice. Our mill is in fine order and making beautiful lumber. We are situated on the Western N. C. Railroad, about 15 miles below Morganton, and can ship to any point to suit the purchaser.

LINDSEY & BARTON.
Morganton, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865—1mod82

SYNODICAL NOTICE.

THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA will meet in Fayetteville, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1865, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JACOB DOLL,
dtf81 Stated Clerk.

Bacon and Corn Wanted.

I WISH to purchase at once a large amount of Bacon and Corn for the North Carolina R. R. Company, for which I will pay the highest market price in *Cash*.

Apply to me, or in my absence to McCubbins Foster & Co.

THOS. J. FOSTER
Purchasing Agent.
Salisbury, August 12, 1865. 1m-63

Books.—A fine lot of SCHOOL BOOKS just received by Messrs. McNeely & Co., consisting of Comstock's Chemistry, Well's Philosophy, Willards U. S. history, Abercromby's intellectual Philosophy, Scott's Manual of History of the U. S., Our Own School Arithmetic, Smith's Grammar, Practical Lessons in English by Bullion, McGuffy's 2d, 3d and 4th Readers, Standard Second Reader, Goodrich's 3d Reader, North Carolina Readers No. 2 & 3 Town's Grammar school reader, Blair's Lectures, McNally's Geography and Atlas, Davis' practical Arithmetic, National Primer, National 1st Reader, Webster's Spelling Book, together with a lot of Stationery, Ink-stands, Cap, letter and note paper, Envelopes, &c.

pd1mod82 McNEELY & CO.

DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

DR. C. A. HENDERSON.

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

McCubbins, Foster and Co.

ARE opening a store at the old stand of Murphy & Co., and are receiving consignments to sell on Commission. They intend by the 20th Sept. to have a large and general assortment of goods direct from New York. 1m.

Aug. 12 1865.

DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf